

San Marcos Free Press.

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THE RICHMOND CYCLONE.

A Local Paper's Account of the Disaster.

The following particulars regarding the recent terrible disaster at Richmond, Ray County, Mo., is from an extra edition of the *Conservator* of that city:

A cyclone struck our city yesterday, at 4:05 p. m., and in the short space of five minutes totally destroyed one-third of the place, its path being nearly three squares wide and extending for over a mile in the city limits. It originated on the farm of Wm. H. Fitch, 3 1/2 miles south of the city, and prostrated fences and crops in its path, and injured the premises of John C. Laforge, where it lifted, and struck again at Col. Warren-staff's, destroying his stable, fences, etc.; then lifted again, passing over the residences of Capt. J. L. Farris and James Hughes, and struck with full force the residence of William Jackson, and then continued with unabated fury, LEVELING EVERY THING IN ITS PATH.

We noticed its approach from our office balcony, our attention being attracted by its peculiar shape, that of a funnel, the small end down, the color of steam. At times it would break, emitting volumes of what appeared to be black smoke, then gather together again and assume its funnel-like proportions, the wind all the while being attracted toward it. It came on slowly—not much faster than a man could walk—destroying every thing by its infernal whirl, producing a sound like the roar of Niagara, creating a panic, and many sought shelter in cellars and rushed out into their yards and gardens. Where it struck with its most terrific force it peeled off the bark of trees, leveled the grass and shrubbery as if it had been rolled by a large roller, or been swept by a torrent. Trees and outhouses were carried bodily away, and the debris of the city fell miles from the city.

THE FIRST VICTIMS.

George Hughes and C. J. Hughes, Jr., and their families, were on their way to Camden, when the cyclone struck them, and completely destroyed their vehicle; their trunks were instantly carried out of sight, and George Hughes swept over a hundred yards and thrown under a tree. C. J. Hughes, Jr., had his leg broken, and his wife and child caught under one of the mules, but escaped with a number of severe bruises; Miss Mary Hughes had her collar-bone broken, and Miss Belle Hughes was severely injured.

Those in the city were not so fortunate, as many were struck down by the flying debris and caught by the falling buildings, killing many outright, and maiming others so severely that a number died, and others are now lingering on the verge of eternity. No city was ever more totally wrecked or sustained a more fearful loss; filling our dwellings with injured and homeless people and causing much physical and mental suffering. Physicians were telegraphed for, and Lexington sent Drs. J. B. Alexander, P. S. Fulkerson, L. Watson, C. Watson, W. A. Gordon, J. G. Russell, T. S. Smith and J. F. Atkinson, who proceeded at once to assist our city physicians with their skill. Drs. Gordon, Palmer and others came from Vibbard and Lawson, accompanied by a number of citizens, and all went to work to aid and assist. For a time

A PERFECT PANIC PREVAILED, but soon all turned out and assisted in removing the killed and wounded, which was done amidst the wailings of women and children, the groans of the dying; strong men shed tears to witness the destruction of their houses and the death and maiming of their relatives and friends. At first the most exaggerated rumors prevailed, but after a time order prevailed, and as it was found that many were buried beneath the falling walls, willing hands went to work and several bodies were found.

So great was the power of the wind that James Duncan was

BLOWN OVER THREE HOUSES

and instantly killed. Miss Couch, who had just come into the city on a visit, stopping at the residence of William Marshall, was badly torn and instantly killed. Mr. Donaldson was on his way home when he was struck down within a few yards of his gate, and had his skull mashed in and received internal injuries. About the worst wreck was the residence of the Messrs. Burgess, the whole family, six in number, being badly injured, and several of them are now lying in a critical condition. Old Mrs. Joy, mother of Fred Joy, was killed instantly, and Fred had both legs broken, and his wife received severe injuries. Mr. Casey was also killed instantly, and Mrs. Mary Sheets badly injured. The residence of Thomas Mc-

Ginnis was entirely destroyed, and caught the whole family in the ruins, all of whom were injured, except his daughter Annie, who succeeded in saving them from the ruins, his wife being badly hurt, and it is feared that one of his children's skull is fractured. Two of Robt. Asbury's children were caught by the falling walls of his shop, and Charlie has his skull fractured, and the other a thigh broken. Mr. A. made a narrow escape, and had his foot mashed, the walls and timber completely covering him up. We have space for but few of the leading particulars. Mr. Alvin Childs was

BLOWN A HUNDRED YARDS

and was picked up dying. Miss Mattie Holman was killed by a falling beam. Our city is in mourning, at least seventy-five buildings are totally destroyed and a large number badly injured. Help must be had or many of our people will suffer. Mayor Watson telegraphed for bread, but we will need ice and provisions. The citizens who were so fortunate as not to have their houses destroyed threw them open to the suffering, and the Court-house was converted into a temporary hospital.

NARROW ESCAPES

were innumerable, and how the people in the Shaw House escaped is miraculous. The residence of Mr. Wasson is also a temporary hospital, he having there Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, Miss Florence Word, supposed to be mortally injured, Mrs. Word and three children, and two of Mrs. Childs's children. At Judge C. J. Hughes's there are Miss Emma Shackelford, Mrs. Perry Jacobs and child, Miss Belle Hughes, Miss Pauline Shackelford (dead), and a servant. At Thos. Woodson's there are a number, and, in fact, nearly every house has one or more injured in it to care for. At the Court-house there are three colored persons who are bound to die. The remains of Capt. Wm. M. Jacobs have just been found beneath the ruins of the Shaw House. The physicians and most of our citizens have not closed their eyes in sleep since the terrible catastrophe. During the night Capt. Farris organized a police force to protect property, and now some system has been established, and order produced out of chaos.

A Young Man Who Is Bound to Succeed.

At the commencement of the present term of the Medical College, says the *Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution*, a young student from the West started for Keokuk to attend. Arriving at Albia he found his means would not be sufficient and he footed it the rest of the way to this city. He paid in full for his tuition, and then had just \$7 left. Three of these were laid out for a quarter's rent for a room, in which was nothing but his books. No bucket, no stove, no furniture, no bed, not even a blanket, and only \$4 to live on. In a month or so he procured a blanket, and considered himself fortunate. His money was laid out in corn-meal, and twice a week he would go down by the pork-houses and make up a lot of corn-bread, bake it and bring it to his room, and on corn-bread alone he has been subsisting during the entire term. He has worked and earned \$5 since he has been here, and on this and the seven he had left, after paying his college fees, \$12 in all, he has subsisted. During all this time no one has known how he subsisted, and the only remarkable thing that has been noticed about him is, that he is one of the brightest students in the class, and bids fair to graduate with the highest honors. His condition would not have been found out had it not been that a gentleman rented a room in the same building in which the student's was located, and, by making his acquaintance, ascertained how he had been living. The student is a bright, frank, fearless fellow, who asks no favors, has paid in advance for every thing that he has got, is not afraid of difficulties, and if he proves not a bright and shining light in his profession—if he is not heard from as an eminent physician and surgeon, ere many years roll around, we lose our guess.

THE Lake Victoria Nyanza Mission, the members of which have been murdered, was sent out by the American Church Missionary Society. The explorers landed on an island in Lake Victoria Nyanza, where the people were known to be friendly. But a gang of natives, belonging to a tribe against whom Stanley had conducted an expedition, attacked and brutally murdered them. The missionaries had resolved to make any sacrifice of time and distance rather than shed a drop of blood. The Roman Catholics will make an effort to establish missions at Lakes Victoria and Teganyika.

PROMISES kept inspire confidence; and Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never promised relief in the diseases of childhood without at once effecting it. Hence the popular reliance upon it. Price, 25 cts. a bottle.

HERE AND THERE.

PROP. H. R. PALMER returned to New York, May 28, from his European tour.

It is thought in Ireland that Lord Leitrim was murdered by men from America whose families had been ex-patriated.

MRS. A. T. STEWART owns a solitaire diamond worth \$35,000, which is said to be the largest in the United States.

THE bark Azor, which sailed recently for Liberia, took as a part of her cargo two entire Christian churches—one Baptist and one Methodist.

THE usual pay of a Sepoy is about 14 shillings per month, out of which he has to buy his own food. When on active service his pay is about double.

THE mina is a small green parrot, very common in India, and a great many of them are taught to say the first verse of the Mohammedan prayer or creed.

QUEEN VICTORIA's new saloon railway car is one of the most beautiful of its kind ever built, as may well be imagined from the fact that its construction and fittings cost over \$30,000.

"RAISE that pot and I'll raise you," said Johnson to Bush, in the midst of a poker game in Eureka, Cal., drawing a revolver. Bush did not heed the warning, and was shot through the head.

THE St. Louis law firm of Thomas & Thomas is composed of twin brothers so nearly alike that attorneys and the Judge are puzzled to tell which one it is that is conducting a case.

A WRITER in *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly* says: I once knew an old gentleman who used to enforce his plea for good living by saying: "I should be ashamed to show myself in Heaven and be obliged to confess to the good God that while He had filled the earth with delicious foods I had been too lazy, too stingy, or too careless to enjoy His bounty. How can I expect to be invited to partake of His good things in the life to come if I neglect to make use of those with which He has surrounded me here."

THURLOW WEED, who knew the late Prof. Henry when he was an apprentice to a silversmith in Albany, says that young Henry then showed such talent as an amateur actor that he was offered an engagement in a professional troupe. Henry thought favorably of the offer, but Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, Principal of the Albany Academy, offered him a gratuitous academic course, and he gave up the opportunity to go upon the stage.

PEDESTRIANISM has become fashionable in San Francisco among both men and women. Walking clubs are numerous. The members meet on an appointed day in a suburb, and start off on trips of from five to fifty miles, but the "roughing it" is generally more in fancy than in fact, for carriages are taken along for the tired ones to ride in. Dio Lewis's party of 50 tourists has returned demoralized. They intended to journey and camp in the mountains for three months, but the Doctor fell sick at the outset, and two weeks of outdoor life was enough for the rest.

A VERY successful swindle is being practiced upon the farmers of Indiana by parties claiming to be agents for a barb wire-fence. One agent makes a farmer a present of 40 rods or more, having him sign an agreement to put it up in a conspicuous place for exhibition. Another agent follows in his wake with a bill for the wire, and has the farmer's order for the wire, at an exorbitant figure. They nearly always succeed in fleecing their victims out of \$25 to \$50 on a compromise, taking back the wire.

TEXAS contains an estimated population of 2,000,000. It receives an annual increase by immigration alone of 250,000. There are produced in the State annually about 700,000 bales of cotton. The value of this crop is \$30,000,000. The annual export of cotton is estimated at \$10,000,000 in value, of wool at \$1,500,000, of hides at \$1,800,000, of beef in barrels and cans at \$2,000,000, and other productions besides wheat at \$3,000,000. The present wheat crop will bring between six and seven million dollars.

THE terrible sufferings of a Tenth Cavalry company on the Staked Plain of Texas, through thirst, are described by Surgeon King. They were four days without water, and the weather was intensely hot. Their predicament was caused by the death of their guide, leaving them to wander by themselves until a spring was finally found. Their mouths became so dry that brown sugar would not melt in them. Their voices grew weak and strange, and their sight dim, and when asleep they dreamed of banqueting. A sense of suffocation was extremely painful. They drank water greedily, but it did not quench their thirst—which shows, the surgeon thinks, that the sense of thirst resides not in the stomach, but in the general system, and in this case could not be relieved until the remote tissues were supplied.

Body-Snatching.

The event at Cincinnati, recorded in our columns on Friday, will send a thrill of horror through the whole community. A sensation novelist could scarcely invent a more ghastly incident than that of a son discovering the corpse of his father in a dissecting-room. No crimes committed in the United Kingdom ever excited a deeper horror than those of the resurrectionists Burke and Hare 50 years ago. Burke was an Irish shoemaker, who settled at Edinburgh when the reputation of the medical school there stood exceedingly high and attracted a crowd of students from all parts of the Kingdom. Their number thus became largely in excess of the "subjects" they demanded, and gave a stimulus to body-snatching. This was found by Burke more lucrative and attractive than the bench and awl, and having associated with himself one Hare, these two set to work "to supply a want," with much success. Soon, however, the public grew alarmed, furious threats of vengeance were leveled against the snatchers, and it became evident that the business could be no longer safely carried on. Indeed, public feeling ran so high that even the students incurred odium, and it has been said that the late great surgeon, Sir James Ferguson, left Scotland for England to escape annoyance. Messrs. Burke and Hare therefore turned about for fresh fields, and resolved to go to work in a different manner. They inveigled weak persons or children to their abodes and quietly smothered them. Two or three years ago a detective in the North of England cleverly discovered a murder by putting his sagacious terrier on the track, and Burke and Hare were brought to justice by means of a yet smaller animal. It was suspected that one of their victims was a little Italian vagrant, who earned pennies by exhibiting white mice. The detective set a trap in the murderer's den, and sure enough a white mouse was caught and served to complete the chain of evidence. Burke's body accordingly went, like those of his victims, in aid of anatomical science, but Hare, having turned King's evidence, escaped; and in connection with him may be mentioned a curious circumstance. About ten years ago an old man was brought before a London Police Magistrate on some minor charge, when the Jailor said: "I have reason to believe, your Worship, that this man is Hare, Burke's confederate."

We regret to say that this horrid affair at Cincinnati is not the first of its kind here, by any means. So lately as 1873 there was a very similar case at Philadelphia. A wealthy farmer named Munce, having been found drowned, was taken to the Morgue. At the inquest, there was no evidence as to the name of the deceased. On the family coming to town to institute inquiries, they found Mr. Munce's watch at a pawnbroker's, and discovered that it had been pledged by McEwen, driver of the Coroner's wagon. Munce was found July 3, and McEwen brought the body to the hospital from the Morgue July 5, though the Deputy Coroner stated that he held a receipt for the body from the Superintendent of the City Burial Ground.

The question arises whether the rules in hospitals as to the reception of bodies are not too lax, or, at all events, too laxly enforced. Of course, it is to be deplored if there is a lack of material for students to investigate, but that is a less serious evil than body-snatching, for which the punishment can scarcely be too severe, or the precautions to prevent it too stringent.—*New York Times*.

American Cattle for Europe.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* states that as early as May 11 all the available space for the transportation of live cattle in the steamships leaving that port had been engaged up to the 1st of July. This included 22 steamers, which would carry 6,100 head of cattle. The contract price for freight was from \$27.50 to \$30 per head, the contractors being Canadian and Chicago shippers. The same paper states that the season for American cattle in England will cease about the 1st of July, when the Irish and Scotch cattle come into market and drive the American cattle out. The prices in Liverpool and Manchester in April, May and June range from \$105 to \$175 per head. The English butchers, not yet favoring the purchase of stock by live weight, continue to buy by the head. Contracts have also been made with the steamers for the transportation of live hogs and sheep up to the 1st of July. We understand also that the steamers leaving Baltimore have already taken out live cattle shipped from Chicago, and that the shipment of live stock by that line will become a permanent branch of their business.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Retirement of the Emperor of Germany.

After having passed the span of years allotted to man, and after a term of 21 years spent as Regent and King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, William I., lying in his palace and suffering from the wounds of a cowardly assassin, retires from the cares and duties of the throne and appoints as Regent his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, or "Unser Fritz," as the Germans familiarly call him. The old Emperor has had an eventful life. He was born March 22, 1797, son of Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa, and as a boy marched with the Allies into Paris after the overthrow of Napoleon. Coming into manhood as a soldier, he has always remained one, never giving up his uniform, and always sleeping under his military blankets upon a rude iron couch. When his brother, Frederick William IV., ascended the throne in 1840, he was recognized as the heir apparent. His military predilections gave rise to the idea that he was an absolutist, and so general was this idea that, in the uprising of 1848, he had to leave the country. After an absence of a few months he returned, put down the Republican insurrection, and subsequently held several important military positions. In 1857, his brother being incapacitated by illness, he assumed his functions, and the next year was formally installed as Regent, succeeding as King of Prussia in 1861. From that time until 1870 he accomplished a great work in giving Germany her present military strength and prestige. He organized the army as his first step. He made Bismarck Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1862; secured Schleswig and Lauenburg in the Schleswig-Holstein war; in 1866, extinguished Austria as a German Power, and added Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt to Prussia, and established the North-German Confederation, and in 1867 made Bismarck Chancellor. The candidature of the Spanish throne in 1870 precipitated war between France and Germany. The South German States joined the Northern, and the war was marked by a succession of brilliant victories achieved by the German armies, with which he remained from the firing of the first shot to the final surrender of Napoleon at Sedan. On the 18th of January, 1871, at the military headquarters at Versailles, by the request of the German States, he was crowned Emperor of Germany, and his first proclamation incorporated Alsace and Lorraine in the Empire. Since that time he has cemented still stronger the friendship of Germany with Russia, Austria, and Italy, and carried on a prolonged and severe contest with the Roman hierarchy during the Pontificate of Pius IX.

The Emperor has but one daughter, the Princess Louisa, born in 1888, and married in 1886 to the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden; and one son, Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles, in whose favor he has retired. The Crown Prince, now Regent, was born in 1881, and graduated from the University of Konigsberg. In 1888 he married Victoria Adelaide, the Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has had six children. Like his father he is a great soldier, and has performed distinguished service in two important wars. In 1866, as Commander-in-Chief of the second Prussian army, he contributed largely to the decisive victory of Sadowa, and in the Franco-German war he served as the commander of the third army at the head of the South German forces. He won the first victory of the war at Weissenburg, defeated MacMahon at Worth, and played a conspicuous part in the catastrophe of Sedan and the siege of Paris. The past has furnished a clear and unquestionable record of his military abilities. The future must determine his measure of statesmanship; but, so long as Bismarck remains at the helm, there will probably be no change in the policy of the Empire, unless it be that its edicts and laws will be more severely enforced. The title of the Prince upon his accession to the throne will probably be Frederick William I. of Germany, though he will also be Frederick William V. of Prussia.—*Chicago Tribune*.

CHARLES BROWN, a handsome and prepossessing young man of 19, who had been looking vainly for work in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and New York, has at last committed a burglary in the last-mentioned city so as to get food and lodging. When asked why he had not applied for admission to the asylum, he said that he had no desire to associate with paupers.

—William M. Baker, the novelist, is a Presbyterian minister of Boston.